

CLASSIFICATION

S-E-C-R-E-T

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY

East Germany

DATE DISTR. 30 August 1955

SUBJECT

Politbüro Views on Warsaw Conference

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793
AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEL-
ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON
IS PROHIBITED BY LAW THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

- At the session of the SED Central Committee held on 10 May 1955, crit. 25X1 of the result of the Warsaw conference was openly voiced. Thus for example, Alfred Neumann spoke in this connection of "political opportunism" and of a shameful betrayal of the resolutions taken at the Moscow conference. Neumann's opinion was shared by Bruno Leuschner, Will Mueckenberger, and, to a lesser extent, also Heinrich [redacted] of the SED Politbüro hold that the Soviets pushed onto the defensive in the foreign-policy field. They believe that this attitude betrays opportunism and that it is bound to lead to new concessions in the German question. The end of the development may be the liquidation of the GDR. This group of critics also stated that the economic burdens imposed upon the GDR in Warsaw were out of all proportions to the political results reached there. The economic contributions demanded from the GDR for the defense of the Eastern Bloc was understood by nobody and would lead to new difficulties in the realization of production plans.
- The opinion voiced by the group of critics of the Warsaw conference was not shared by another large and more influential group which included Pieck, Ulbricht, Grotewohl, Matern, Schirdewan, Oelssner, and Ebert. The members of the latter group, although depressed and disappointed by Warsaw, tried with little enthusiasm to justify the results of the Warsaw conference. Pieck and his followers are aware of the great danger inherent in the new tactics of the USSR. The members of this group who defend the Warsaw pact believe it would have been better to force the Socialist reconstruction of the GDR after the ratification of the Paris agreements and to protect the Socialist achievements by the organization of a national army. In spite of their apprehensions, these politicians follow and back the Soviet line, an attitude which demands from them much patience and restraint.
- No decision was taken at the conference of 16 May. It was stated, however, that the fight for the reunification of Germany was still the main task of the SED and the GDR. Ulbricht and Oelssner were charged with the preparation of Warsaw Agreements of SED agitators [redacted]

25X1

CLASSIFICATION

S-E-C-R-E-T

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION				
ARMY	X			EOI						

25X1

Page Denied

Page Denied